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## Topics of the Day.

THE reconstruction resolutions, as amended by the Senate, have passed the House, Mr. Stevens concurring, in a speech dashed with melancholy foreboding, and which, considering the physical condition of the speaker, it is impossible to read without emotion. But Mr. Stevens seems to have only now learned certain lessons which most men have acquired before they reach middle life. He gives as one of his reasons for acquiescing in the present resolutions that he has found "that he lives amongst men and not amongst angels; men as intelligent, as determined, and as independent as himself, who, not agreeing with him, do not choose to yield their opinions to his." It really makes one sad to think of the enormous amount of labor which reformers waste owing to their forgetfulness of this little fact. The division of one's fellow-citizens into angels and devils is a most inconvenient one, for political purposes at least, and anybody who insists all his life upon considering this classification as final is pretty sure to have, like Mr. Stevens, to mourn at the close over many withered hopes. Nobody but an angel or the Pope is entitled to treat difference of opinion, either in politics or religion, as necessarily proof of moral depravity. Mr. Stevens has fought a good fight in his day and has earned the right to be disappointed; but there is in all such expressions of despondency as his a trace of distrust of Providence. God does not wholly commit the work of regenerating the human race either to anti-slavery associations or Congressional majorities, and we may be sure witnesses their failures and disappointments with perfect equanimity, and without the smallest wavering of purpose.

THERE being indications in various quarters of a desire to have Jefferson Davis liberated on bail, and possibly relieved even from the formality of a trial, Mr. Boutwell, on the 11th inst., moved that it was the opinion of the House that he should be held in custody and tried by the laws of the land. We still feel satisfied that the trial, if it ever comes off, will be a farce, and that, so far from helping to "make treason odious," it will surround the very existence of such a crime with a fog, and we believe that one great object of the long postponement of the trial was to give time for the growth of such an indifference in the public mind as would render this result possible.

If the Fenians in council of war lost their reputation for secretiveness, they are winning it back again in the more accustomed field of the

court of justice. Military secrets they shrewdly published to all the world; in the witness-box, where they go to tell the truth and the whole truth, they shut their mouths and tell nothing. Lover or Griffin should be alive to depict Commissioner Betts's court-room. Of course, Mr. John McKeon sees British gold and the emissaries of England buying up judges and juries in order that his clients may be crushed; the Fenian witness, to the delight of his friends, bothers completely the prosecuting attorney; the black Orangeman, the faction-fighter in every word he speaks, is a swift witness against "this Fenianism," which he considers a bloody revival of popery, whereupon the audience cries "Oh! oh! it is, is it?" and hisses and execrates, while the commissioner threatens that the room shall be cleared unless order is maintained, and by and by the sheriff has to clear it. The movement is dead. Mr. Ancona, aided, to everybody's surprise, by a majority of the House, galvanized it into an appearance of life the other day, and, as the sole result of this action, we shall probably have a report on the neutrality laws, and English and American observance of them, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. "President" Roberts has been set at liberty, having decided to give his parole to appear when wanted, and has put forth a proclamation which he dates from Ludlow-Street jail—a dungeon in which he stayed just long enough to rattle his fetters, speaking in a figure, and jump furiously the length of his chain by way of showing his ineradicable hatred of the British lion. It is most improbable, we suppose, that any more armed expeditions will leave our territory for Canada. The summary execution of the misguided Fenian prisoners by the Provincial authorities would do more to light the flame again than anything else which is likely to happen.

THE shipcarpenters of this city have succumbed in the strike which they have maintained since the 2d of April for an eight-hour rule of labor. They have, of course, inflicted a heavy loss on their employers, but only at the expense of their own resources, while the object of their combined action has been utterly defeated. They not only had no claim on the public sympathy—being unable to present a solid grievance—but they have alienated that sympathy from the eight-hour movement as a whole, which has been proved in their case guilty of mismanagement or lack of principle, or both, and to have made scarcely any advance in its modes of obtaining success over the ordinary coercive trade organizations.

WOMEN's right to wear men's clothes has been tried this week before the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in the case of Dr. Mary E. Walker, and decided, as far as the police are concerned, in the lady's favor. It is, nevertheless, we believe, a misdemeanor for women to dress like men, but if the police refuse to execute the law, of course it becomes a dead letter. Dr. Walker justified her course by alleging the present style of female dress to be productive of immorality—one of those propositions whose value lies mainly in the impossibility either of proving or disproving them; but something very like it is constantly heard in political discussions.

THE President has in his work of pardoning at last reached the rebel privateersmen, one of whom, Lewis M. Coxsetta, of South Carolina, was purified from his guilt in this way last week. Semmes is still kept waiting, but we have no doubt his character is strengthened by

the delay, and that whenever the pardon does come it will convert him into an unusually valuable citizen, before whom Stevens and Sumner will have to hang their heads.

SOME apprehension was entertained that a mass meeting of Staten Islanders on Tuesday last would result in an attack upon the policemen at Seguin's Point. It passed off quietly, however, though there were one or two "Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must" placards, and the memory of nine years ago was recalled. The speakers generally advised the audience to respect the constituted authorities, and declared their belief that the Board of Health officers could be ousted, by legal means, from the territory seized; at any rate, Staten Island could keep the affair in mind when members were to be chosen for the next Legislature. It is to this remedy, if it shall prove one, that the islanders will probably be driven; for the reports in circulation about an injunction having been laid upon the Board by Judge Barnard seem to have been incorrect, and the opinion of lawyers appears to be rather in favor of the seizure than against it.

THE Committee on Foreign Affairs have recommended certain appropriations for the payment of the expenses attendant on our participation in the Exhibition of 1867 which the public creditors may hear of without trepidation. Forty-eight thousand dollars in coin is set apart for furniture and fixtures, which may or may not be enough—all will depend on the nature and size of the fixtures; but the compensation prescribed for the "principal agent of the exhibition," a man on whom the success of our appearance in it will largely depend, and whose accomplishments ought to be vast and varied, must have been fixed in a moment of wild extravagance. It is neither more nor less than two thousand dollars per annum. The cost of living in Paris is now as great or greater than that of living in New York, so that the fortunate "principal agent," if he has a family, will have to issue "bonds," like the Fenian republic, in order to secure the means of paying for his board and lodging. If a single man, he may be able to maintain himself upon it in tolerable health, by dining at the cheap restaurants in the Palais Royal and cutting down his allowance of shirts, but, as we are all interested in his presenting a clean and tidy appearance, we respectfully urge upon Congress the propriety of offering to provide for his washing bills as an "extra." The "ten professional and scientific commissioners" who are to be appointed by the President are to have one thousand dollars each for their travelling expenses. It will cost them five hundred dollars each to cross the Atlantic and return, so that they will have as much more to cover any liabilities they may contract in Paris. We hope they will be careful of their money, avoid auctions, bric-a-brac shops, and crack restaurants, and keep early hours.

THE acceptance of the proposed conference at Paris on the part of the Powers which are likely soonest to become belligerent, has been attended with a good deal of reservation, explicit and mental. It seems destined to be a meeting at which everything that needs to be settled will be objected to as not in order for discussion, and which will dissolve at the first gun-shot beyond the Alps. Its failure will be Napoleon's revenge on Europe for its refusal to assemble at his call during the late Polish insurrection. The date fixed for the present conference, the 18th of June, is not without significance as that of the battle of Waterloo. It may be an ugly reminder of the day which begot the "odious" treaties of 1815.

THE reform bill is in such a bad way in England, and its defeat is now considered so certain, that the enemies of the ministry are loudly calling on it to resign, and its friends to dissolve Parliament. The last check it received came in the shape of a defeat by a majority of ten on a motion to introduce a provision into the bill for the punishment of bribery and corruption. It is still uncertain which course Mr. Gladstone will pursue. Mr. Lowe is gradually becoming the champion of the Tory party, and is the ablest debater it has had for many a day, besides being the least scrupulous and most cynical.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1866.

THE fact frequently demonstrated, that the House of Representatives is more sedulous of manifesting its sympathy with the cause of popular freedom all over the globe than careful of diplomatic prudence, was manifested in the votes on the Fenian business on Monday. Almost unanimously refusing to table a resolution of sympathy, which went so far as to instruct the Committee on Foreign Affairs to bring in a bill repealing the neutrality act of 1818, under which the President's late proclamation was issued, the House then consented to refer the subject to that committee, upon the express assurance of Mr. Banks, its chairman, that they would report upon it. This bodes little regard for Great Britain on the part of the immediate representatives of the people.

As I write, the House has passed, after only three hours' debate, by vote of 120 yeas to 38 nays, the joint resolution submitting to the States certain amendments of the Constitution, as it came from the Senate. The vote was not full, from the absence of over thirty members on sick leave, etc., but the relative majority of the Radicals is increased by two or three unexpected votes from the border States. It stands now at over three-fourths of the whole House reliably certain upon most issues. There is much gratulation among members at the net result of the session thus far.

## DIARY.

Monday, June 11.—In the Senate, the House bill requiring all disbursing officers of the United States to deposit moneys only with the Treasurer or Assistant-Treasurers of the United States, was passed. The day was spent in considering the Steamboat Inspection bill and the bill securing land titles in California.

In the House, Mr. Ancona offered a resolution looking toward a repeal of the neutrality law of 1818, and expressing sympathy with the purpose of the Fenian movement. The House refused to lay the resolution on the table—yeas, 5; nays, 112. The House then referred the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs—yeas, 87; nays, 33. The Senate resolution appropriating \$120,000 to enable the President to conclude treaties with certain Indian tribes was passed. Mr. Boutwell offered a resolution that it is the opinion of the House that Jefferson Davis should be held in custody as a prisoner, and subjected to a trial for treason. Adopted—yeas, 103; nays, 19. Messrs. Rousseau and Price made speeches upon reconstruction.

June 12.—In the Senate, House bill making appropriations for certain rivers and harbors was passed. Also passed, House bill further to provide for safety of passengers' lives on board steamboats. The report of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on appointments to West Point Military Academy, was agreed to. The report retains the feature requiring a selection to be made of one in five of the most meritorious candidates recommended by Congressmen and by the President for cadetship.

In the House, the report of conference committee on West Point appointments was agreed to. The rest of the day was consumed on District of Columbia matters and private bills.

## THE FREEDMEN.

GENS. STEEDMAN and Fullerton have made their second report to the Secretary of War, from Augusta, dated June 4. They begin by imputing maladministration to Gen. Saxton because his successor, Gen. Scott, has "greatly reduced the issue of rations to freedmen." The charge of extravagance is opportunely made public at the very moment when we are officially told that "reports of great destitution are coming in from South Carolina, and Gen. Scott, the assistant commissioner, has asked for authority to issue an increased number of rations;" and while famine is imminent in Alabama. The outrages of the outlaws in Edgefield County, S. C., are coolly laid at the door of the Bureau, on the testimony of "intelligent and influential citizens," when nothing is more notorious than the fact that the forces at the command of the Bureau have been so diminished everywhere that it could and can hardly enforce its proper authority, let alone hunting down well-mounted bands of marauders from the late rebel army. Such attempts as these to justify the President's hostility to the Bureau are too clumsy to excite apprehension in the minds of its friends.

—At the recent session of the South Carolina Conference of the African M. E. Church the temperance committee made a report deprecating the use of tobacco. The report was amended so as to pledge the members of the conference to abstain from tobacco by the next session of the annual conference.

## Notes.

## LITERARY.

In the report of the French Minister upon the Universal Exhibition to be held in Paris next summer there occurs a sentence which is worth some thought: "International exhibitions promise to become perfect representations of modern society in its various forms of activity." As a help to render them perfect representations, the French Government proposed to publish historical reports setting forth the progress of the nation for the last twenty years in literature, science, art, education, and material prosperity, and requested other nations to do the same. In order to illustrate the activity of English civilization, the Committee of Council on Education have determined to exhibit a complete collection of English periodical literature of the day, containing one specimen of every newspaper, review, literary, artistic, or scientific journal, magazine, tract, pamphlet, play, street-ballad, or the like, published in Great Britain or the Colonies during the year 1866. Mr. Charles Collins, of the South Kensington Museum, is entrusted with the arrangement of the collection. The task which Mr. Collins has undertaken is enormous and one of vast labor. Such exhibitions are very useful, and, if they are to be held periodically, will be of great interest to students of social science, as showing the relative improvement in the taste of the lower classes. We are not aware that any one has undertaken to write any records of the progress of the United States for the Paris Exhibition, though it would have been a task fully worth while, as showing to our neighbors what this country has really accomplished, and as giving to ourselves a true statement of what we had done, which might act as a useful check on indiscriminate self-laudation. At all events, a collection of the kind contemplated by the English Government can be easily made here. It would be extremely interesting and useful to ascertain from inspecting such a collection the average culture of the American mind, as displayed in the quality of the literature. Here we are emphatically a reading public, and almost every town of moderate size possesses one or more newspapers. It would be a curious enquiry whether the quality of our reading-matter is above or below that of England for similar classes of persons. It would be well to accompany each newspaper and journal with the number of its subscribers, and if possible the extent of country over which it is circulated. Cannot some of our education societies, or the Smithsonian Institute, to which such a task especially belongs, take the matter in hand at once, and secure an adequate representation of the literary activity of this country?

—On Saturday, May 21, died at Paris Francis Mahony, well known to all as "Father Prout," the witty contributor to "Bentley's Miscellany" and "Fraser's Magazine." Mr. Mahony was born at Cork, in 1805, but left Ireland early and was educated at Jesuit schools in France and Rome. He took priest's orders, but the life was not to his taste, and, after having been expelled from the order of Jesuits, he turned himself to the profession of literature. With Dr. Maginn and Sergeant Murphy, both Cork men, he made a trio that were the raciest contributors that "Fraser's" ever had. He was familiar with many languages, and wrote Greek and Latin verse with great facility. He often used to impose on his friends by fictitious classical quotations, and was famed for making Latin originals, credited to some poet of the Middle Ages, for modern poems, whose authors he would then accuse of plagiarism. His translations into Greek of "The Groves of Blarney," "The Night before Larry was Stretched," and some of "Moore's Irish Melodies," showed much humor. The "Prout Papers" were collected and published by Fraser in 1836. After being long out of print, they were republished, in 1860, in "Bohn's Illustrated Library," with etchings by MacIise. The last years of his life he spent in Paris, where he was correspondent for several London newspapers. He was always orthodox, and his abilities were highly esteemed by the authorities of the Church. It is stated on good authority, and is confirmed by Father Mahony's own assertions, that he was at one time offered a cardinal's hat, on condition that he should devote himself entirely to the interests of the Church. The bargain was agreed to, but afterwards fell through when it became known that he had his own peculiar opinions as to the use of liquor allowed a church dignitary.

—The election at the French Institute to fill the chair of M. Clapisson resulted in the choice of M. Gounod, the composer of "Faust." His competitors were Félicien David, who received sixteen votes, and Victor Massé, who had only one. M. Gounod himself obtained nineteen. The musical section of the Académie des Beaux Arts now consists of MM. Auber, Carafa, Ambroise Thomas, Reber, Berlioz, and Gounod. M. Gounod was born in 1818, and studied music with Lesueur and Halévy. He remained in Italy

after completing his studies, until 1843, and did not begin writing for the stage until 1850.

—In addition to the books of Shakespeare mentioned in the last number of THE NATION, we have to record the publication of the two concluding volumes of François Hugo's French translation with the title of "Les Apocryphes," containing "Titus Andronicus," "A Yorkshire Tragedy," "Two Noble Parents," "Pericles," "Edward III.," and "Arden of Feversham." An entirely new French translation by Emile Montégut is about to appear in two hundred parts, illustrated, at fifty centimes each. The first volume of a Hindostani translation has also been published at Bombay.

—There are in Italy 210 public libraries, containing in the aggregate 4,149,281 volumes. Besides these there are the libraries of the two Chambers, of the Council of State, and many easily accessible large private collections. There are also 110 provincial libraries and those of 71 scientific societies. In 1863, which is the last year for which we have statistics, 988,510 volumes were called for by readers, of which 183,528 related to mathematics and the natural sciences; 122,496 to literature, history, and philology; 54,491 to theology; 70,537 to philosophy and morals; 193,972 to jurisprudence; 261,869 to the fine arts; and 101,797 to other subjects.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that Gen. Lyon, late of the Confederate army, has discovered another lost city in Mexico, in the district called by the Indians Metaltaloyuca, situated about one hundred miles west of Tuxpan, in the State of Vera Cruz. Trees, hundreds of years old, are growing among the ruins. The walls of many houses are standing, and on them are paintings and other ornaments, and carved doorways and images abound. Several temples were found, and in one a statuette, on the reverse of which was a cross. The doors of the houses were generally closed with blocks of stone, and there were other indications that the city had been abandoned by a preconcerted movement.

—A remarkable discovery has lately been made by Mr. Parker, one of the founders of the British Archaeological Association at Rome. He was groping about the river side opposite to the Cloaca Maxima, with his photographer, endeavoring to get a good view of the mouth of the Cloaca, when he nearly ran against three large stone corbels projecting from the wall in the face of the cliff. They had holes in them, evidently for the purpose of receiving large chains, and their facings are carved in the form of lion's heads of Etruscan character. Mr. Parker thinks they were made in the time of Camillus, after the taking of Veii, and were removed at a later date, and probably replaced by Sylla, who constructed extensive works on the Tiber. His reason for this supposition is that the heads are fastened in with cement, and cement was not used before the time of Sylla. The heads are not quite alike, and one seems of much later date than the others. It is probable that there were similar corbels on the other side to support the other ends of the chains, but this place is occupied by the foundation of a mediæval house. All are just above the remains of the Pons Sublicius.

—A curious account of the great Tiping rebellion in China has just been published in England: "Tiping Tien-Kwoh: the History of the Tiping Revolution. By Lin-Le." Lin-Le is apparently a Chinese version of Linley, the writer being a European who served as an officer under the Tiping chief. The book contains the story of the writer's personal adventures in the war, with accounts of all the chiefs of the rebellion, and of their objects, derived from personal intercourse with them, as well as a summary of the doctrines and belief of the Tipings. The story is very interesting, and told with straightforwardness and simplicity, though, as to many particulars, the reader cannot help being a little incredulous. Lin-Le appears to look upon the Tipings as highly civilized Christians, who observe the laws of Christian marriage, have family prayers, baptism, Christian burial, a strict observance of the Sabbath, and a freedom from barbarous vices. The religion which they professed, however, resembled Christianity as Mohammedanism does Judaism. Hung-shui-tshuen, its chief founder, professed to have gone to Heaven, and there to have received certain revelations which are described in the strange book called the "Trimetral Classic." One of its verses says that the Deity

"Bade him (Hung-shui-tshuen), together with the elder brother,  
Namely, Jesus,  
To drive away impish fiends,  
With the co-operation of angels."

The "impish fiends" is the complimentary description of the Imperialist soldiers.

—Trübner's "American and Oriental Literary Record" has reached its fourteenth number. Its success has shown that it has met the wants of



many literary men, in bringing to their eyes some account of the hitherto unrecorded current literature of the world. It is cosmopolitan in aim, including lists of the recent publications in China and India, as well as in Brazil and the United States. It has, also, bibliographies of special subjects, as of Hindu law, of Zoroastrian literature, and of English parliamentary papers. The last number contains a catalogue of the literature of the Argentine Republic, lists of Cuban, Armenian, and modern Greek books, as well as of Sanskrit, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, and Hindi literature.

### SCIENTIFICO.

**EVIDENCE OF A FORMER COLD CLIMATE IN EUROPE.**—Oscar Schmidt has found in the neighborhood of Gratz, the capital of Styria, two hundred feet above the Mur, the ancient dwellings of the marmot, with the skeletons of four individuals. As the marmots inhabit only the regions bordering on the snow-line, this discovery leads back to the diluvial or drift period, when, by the extension of the glaciers, the upper Alpine animals and plants were kept down in lower levels than now, evidences of which have hitherto been found almost exclusively in Switzerland.

Among recent discoveries indicating the co-existence of man with animals now extinct, that of the musk-ox in France, by M. Lartet, is important. At the present time, this animal is only found in the arctic regions, does not descend below sixty degrees of north latitude and ranges as high as seventy-five. The remains just referred to show that they existed at least fifteen degrees further south. Since their habitat is strictly arctic, their presence in France would seem to indicate a climate much colder formerly than now. Another discovery of far greater interest and significance comes to the support of this view. In 1864, M. Lartet, in company with the late Dr. Falconer, the eminent English naturalist, and Mr. Christy, visited the department of Dordogne, in the southwest of France, where there had been previously discovered pieces of the antlers of the deer with figures of animals rudely engraved upon them. During the stay of the naturalists just mentioned there was found a broken plate of ivory evidently formed from the tusks of a large elephant. When the fragments were fitted together, Dr. Falconer noticed that there was engraved upon the plate the figure of an elephant, the most remarkable feature of which was the indication that the animal was provided with long hair. No such elephant exists at the present time; but, as is well known, the celebrated mammoth, discovered in 1799 by Mr. Adams, imbedded in the ice near the mouth of the Lena, in Siberia, was provided with long coarse hair, portions of which may be seen in the museums of St. Petersburg and of the Garden of Plants, in Paris. The discovery of the engraved ivory at Dordogne, while alone it cannot be admitted as positive proof, yet, in connection with other observations, clearly points to the existence of the mammoth in France, and as a contemporary with man. For in the rude stone age to which the ivory must be referred, it is difficult to conceive of man's having any other knowledge of the outward characters of animals than that which comes of personal observation.

In this connection it may be stated that the welcome news has been received and communicated in a letter from C. E. de Baer, of St. Petersburg, to the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, that another frozen mammoth has been found. It was first observed by a Samoeide in the neighborhood of the Bay of Taz, on the eastern arm of the Gulf of Obi. The Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg has commissioned a distinguished naturalist, M. Schmidt, to make as complete a study as possible of these interesting remains and of all the circumstances connected with their burial in the frozen earth where they now lie.

**DEVELOPMENT OF THE EGGS OF FISHES.**—The conditions under which the eggs of fishes are developed, and the young come to maturity, are much more varied than is generally supposed. While the greater portion scatter their eggs broadcast, and no longer care for them after they are laid, some are truly viviparous, and others deposit them in carefully made nests, where one or the other of the parents watches over them until they are hatched; such is the case with the common "bream," the "hassars" of Demerara, the small catfish or "horned-pout," the "stickle-backs," so well known in our aquariums, and several other species. The "pouts" are followed by their young as a hen is followed by her chickens. With the "stickle-backs" the care of the nest, and, for a time, of the young, too, falls to the lot of the male, for here, as with some other species, the female has the strange propensity to eat her own eggs as soon as laid. Against this curious habit he acts as protector, and in the performance of this duty his fighting qualities are often called out. In a few species the eggs are carried in some way about the outside of the body of one of the parents. In the "troupetti" of Guiana they are attached to the under side of the abdomen and forward

fin and even of the head, each egg being supported by a slender thread with a cup on the end of it; these threads grow anew with each successive brood of eggs and disappear from absorption soon after the eggs are hatched. The "pipe-fishes," or "sea-horses," are true marsupials, a pouch being formed on the under side of the body; this is strictly analogous to the pouch of the kangaroo and opossum. It is the prerogative of the male to be the bearer of this pouch, and to carry the eggs until they are hatched; and even after this, for a time, the young go out from it and return again for shelter, just as do the young opossums from that of their mother. Among some of the siluroids, or "catfishes," there is a still more remarkable mode of gestation, in which the eggs during the whole period of their incubation, and the young for a long time after, are carried in the mouth. In Guiana the kinds commonly sold in the market and known by the names given them by the negroes, with whom they are favorite articles of food, as "javra-bakkas" and "ujinge-ujinges," during the breeding season, are offered for sale with their mouths literally crammed with eggs or young; the former in every stage of development, and the latter in different stages of growth after having acquired their mature shape.

Prof. Agassiz, in a letter to M. Milne Edwards, printed in the "Annales des Sciences Naturelles" for April, records the discovery of additional species having this singular mode of gestation. During a month passed at Tefik, on the Amazon, devoted to embryological studies, he ascertained that many species of different genera of chromids carry their eggs at the back part of their mouth, in a pouch connected with the upper pharyngeal or throat-bones, also in a cavity in front of the first gill-arch. He also observed, what had not been known before, that some species of the loricarias carry their eggs attached to the broad membranes which surround their mouths, and hang from their lips. Finally, he has discovered that other species, as the hypostomes, sit upon their eggs after the manner of birds. This is probably only for the purpose of protection, since the temperature of their bodies is not known to rise above that of the water.

**FLIGHT OF THE FLYING FISH.**—Mr. Horace Mann, in the proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, has brought forward additional evidence in relation to the manner in which the flight of these fishes is sustained. The so-called flight has been asserted by some naturalists to be only a long leap, the fish projecting itself from the water by a vigorous action of the tail, just as the salmon does in ascending falls, the large fins acting as a parachute, but never as wings after the manner of birds. A few observers have claimed that they really flew. Mr. Mann's observations sustain this last view, as appears from the following facts. These fishes leave the water at a very low angle, of only five or six degrees, and during their flight change their direction so as to rise over the crests and descend into the hollows of the waves. The motion of the fins was distinctly seen under favorable circumstances, as when they flew near the ship and the sun-light struck upon them so as to be reflected to the eye. The motion is not constant but somewhat intermittent, though kept up during the whole flight. The extent of their vibrations is quite small and is indicated by a more or less shady space, or glimmering, which corresponds with the arc through which they move. In some instances they flew to the distance of seventy-five or a hundred yards, barely touching the water, from time to time, and at others thirty or forty yards without touching it at all.

**A POINT IN COOKERY.**—No one but a German could have had the patience to invent the following "process of quickly (!) cooking soft and rendering easily digestible dried peas." The dried peas are covered with cold water and left to soak during twelve or fifteen hours; the water is then poured off, and the moist, swollen peas are placed in a covered vessel, which is set in a tolerably warm place and left there during forty-eight hours. Under this treatment the peas begin to germinate, they become rather soft, and a certain amount of sugar is produced within them. On now cooking the peas, says the chronicler, they will be quickly done, and will be found to have an agreeable taste, to be easily digestible, and to exhibit almost precisely the same characters as fresh green peas.

### BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS.\*

To his interesting collection of the letters of Mozart, Dr. Nohl has now added another of the letters of Beethoven, by no means, however, so interesting; for they not only add very little to what we know of Beethoven from the life of him by Schindler, but are in themselves for the most part merely

\* "Beethoven's Letters (1793-1826). From the Collection of Dr. Ludwig Nohl. Also his Letters to the Archduke Rudolph, Cardinal-Archbishop of Olmutz, K. W., from the Collection of Dr. Ludwig Ritter von Köchel. Translated by Lady Wallace. With a Portrait and Fac-simile. In two volumes." London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1866.

tedious details of business or pitiable exhibitions of temper. And for one so much given to writing as Beethoven was, it is rather surprising indeed that letters of a more attractive sort have not been found, especially as Dr. Nohl conjectures that twice as many as he has been able, after infinite labor, to present in this collection may exist scattered over Europe. Yet, meagre as the work is, it will not fail to find many readers; for it introduces us once more to the presence of the great master, whose personality it is so necessary to comprehend in all its originality in order fully to understand his works.

Of Beethoven, the man, therefore, we propose now to say a word as explanatory of his letters, as, indeed, the best criticism upon them; for, unlike the letters of Mozart, or the still more charming letters of Mendelssohn, they do not in themselves present his whole character. The strange, weird outlines they suggest must be filled up from other sources.

Born in Bonn, in 1771, the life of Beethoven was contemporaneous with that great intellectual development in Germany which has made it such a power in the present century. While Herder and Lessing and Goethe breathed a new spirit into criticism and philosophy, Glück and Bach and Mozart and Händel led the way to that eminence in music which Germany has ever since maintained; and Beethoven carried on the work they began. Like a being who has descended from an ideal world to redeem this, he was in perpetual struggle with the past; and his early days in Bonn, before he had attained a full consciousness of his task in life, were his only happy ones. They were to him, as has been so well said, what the sweetly fanciful *larghetto* of his second symphony has been to the world, an undisturbed because unconscious happiness. His father and grandfather were musicians before him, and he showed early great musical genius. At the age of fifteen he was made organist of the court chapel at Bonn, and at the age of twenty-two went to Vienna to study under Haydn. Mozart had died a year before, and it was only once, on a flying tour to Vienna in the winter of 1786-7, that Beethoven met him; and how Mozart recognized his genius is illustrated by a curious anecdote. Beethoven had acquired much reputation for his improvisations upon the piano, an exercise in the genuineness of which Mozart had no real belief, fancying that the pieces to be played were secretly agreed upon beforehand. He resolved, therefore, to test Beethoven, and gave him as a subject a chromatic figure, the motive of which contained the opposite subject of a double figure. Beethoven instantly detected the deception, and, reversing the motive, improvised a regular double figure; and the lively Mozart slipped away into an adjoining room to say to those he found there that here was a youth the world would hear of.

The placid mind of Haydn, however, could less understand the soaring genius of Beethoven, and they soon separated. The immediate cause of the rupture, indeed, is said to have been the fact, which Beethoven one day accidentally discovered, that Haydn neglected to correct his errors. That was, in Beethoven's eyes, a *crimen læsæ artis*, and he broke from him at once; and when, notwithstanding, it was suggested to him afterwards, at Haydn's instance, that in the compositions which he was publishing he should call himself Haydn's pupil, his proud, curt reply was that he had indeed taken lessons of Haydn, but had learned nothing from him. And that answer is the key to the history of his subsequent career, with its ceaseless effort to ascend up out of the present and out of the past to dwell in newer regions and among sublimer thoughts.

Shortly afterwards, the Prince Lichnowski took him into his palace, and the princess watched over him with the care of a mother; his whims, and they were many, were consulted; he enjoyed the best society, and he had fully, as yet, his sense of hearing. There was nothing to disturb his repose, as it finds expression in his first and second symphonies, in his first six quartettes, in the septette and first twelve piano sonatas. But beneath this apparent calm there was a turbulent, restless spirit at work in him, which drove him presently out into the dreary world to battle with its routine and to vivify it anew. Kind as his patrons had been, he felt it better to hunger and be misunderstood than not to be himself, supreme in his own sphere. And he gained what he sought, but he gained it with that strain of discord in his finer nature which is to the soul of the artist what the shadow of a cloud is to a landscape. The desire not to improve, but to recreate the world, to make it different from what it was in kind as well as degree, was the error which ruined his earthly peace; for he persisted in judging all relations of life by the unattainable ideals which drew him on in music. Yet it was out of this opposition to the reality, out of this dualism of his life, which was to him a sorrow and bitterness known to but few beside him, that there came, after long struggle, the final victory of his later creations.

It is not, however, to his compositions that we wish now to advert, but to that moral superiority which, in spite of his infirmities of temper and his eccentric habits, marks the career of Beethoven from the first day we have any knowledge of him to the last. For to appreciate these letters, sterile as

most of them are, one must understand the real elevation and the unquestioned purity of Beethoven's life. In the midst of a corrupt city and a still more corrupt court, in an age of license, exposed to all the seductions which beset genius of an order like his, he preserved ever a lofty virtue and a hatred of whatever was impure or even equivocal. Thrown, as he was, into every-day contact with the proudest and richest nobility in Europe, rank and wealth remained to him ever matters of absolute indifference, mere accidents of this temporal material life. Hence, in his political sentiments he was practically a republican. A devout reader of Plato, he longed to see all institutions modelled upon the plan prescribed in the "Republic." "Plato's Republic," says Schindler, "was transfused into his flesh and blood." It was his firm belief that it was Napoleon's real intention to republicanize France upon similar principles; and it was not till the news came that Napoleon had caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor of the French that he was undeceived; when, tearing off the title-page of his "*Sinfonia Eroica*," containing the dedication of that work to Napoleon, which he was just on the point of despatching to Paris, he flung it upon the floor with a torrent of execrations. The tragic end of the great conqueror, however, is said to have reconciled Beethoven to him, for, as he remarked, he had predicted it himself in the "Dead March" of this symphony.

At Töplitz, in 1812, he was walking one day with Goethe, when they saw at a distance the whole Imperial family approaching. With his usual stately deference, Goethe stepped aside and stood with his hat off, bending low, until they had passed him. Beethoven, on the contrary, pressed his hat yet more firmly on his head, and walked, with folded arms, through the thickest of the throng. Princes and pages made a path for him, the Archduke Rudolph took off his hat, and the Empress bowed. There may be a difference of opinion upon the question of manners, but there can be none as to the honesty of Beethoven's convictions. It was Goethe's remembrance, it may be, of this uncourtly freedom that led him to take no notice of Beethoven's letter, eleven years afterwards, soliciting a favor which he could easily have granted to the poor composer wasting away under the burden of his task. To be sure, as Mr. Lewes says, there is no evidence that Goethe received the letter, but also none that he did not receive it, and posterity will no doubt dwell a good deal on the latter fact.

But the worst trials of Beethoven's life, it must be confessed, were chiefly of his own creation. His "evil principle" was in the shape of his two brothers; one of them an apothecary, who would send his card to him on a New Year's Day inscribed "Johann van Beethoven, Landowner" (*Gutsbesitzer*), and Beethoven would return it inscribed "Ludwig von Beethoven, Brainowner" (*Hirnebesitzer*),—a harmless pleasantry, certainly, but it indicates the bearing of the apothecary, bursting with pride at his success, when we remember that he refused to his face the slightest aid to the brother who had helped him to it, while he plundered him behind his back. The other was a banking officer, whose chief injury to Beethoven was in dying and leaving a son for him to take charge of. The mother was an immoral woman, and Beethoven was forthwith plunged into law suits, while the youth plunged as soon as he could into dissipation. An incident in one of the lawsuits affords a singular instance—alas, how bitter to Beethoven!—of what one may call his splendid simplicity. It was intimated to the court that the word *van* being of Dutch origin, and not ennobling a family in Holland, could not ennoble one in Germany, and Beethoven was accordingly asked to produce proofs of his nobility. "My nobility," he exclaimed, "is here and here," and he pointed to his head and put his hand on his heart. But that sort of nobility it was impossible for the court to understand, and they ordered his case to be transferred to the court for commoners, where he lost it, though he gained it in the end.

Helpless and awkward in every movement, spilling inkstands over his piano, breaking furniture when it came in his way; so tempestuous in his anger that if a waiter brought him the wrong dish of meat he would throw it, gravy and all, in his face, or if his cook gave him musy eggs for his soup would spatter her with them from head to foot; dashing the water over himself in his rooms in such floods that scarcely any one would have him for a lodger; sending a lady who had asked for a lock of his hair a tuft of goat's hair; and then apologizing when she discovered the deception, and never afterward speaking to the person who had suggested it to him; suddenly quitting a summer retreat, where he was supremely happy, because his host persisted in making him profound bows whenever he met him in his walks; constantly changing his abode from the north side of the city in May to the south side in August, and often having three lodgings at a time; this small, thin man, with his great head covered with bushy grey hair, and little brown eyes flashing bright or fixed and motionless as his thought possessed him, with long furrows in his chin, laughing like an ape in the midst of the wildest disorder, books and music and half-eaten luncheons and half-

emptied bottles, sketches for quartettes and Stracchino cheese, all mixed up together, deaf, and cheated and slandered—this great man, who they said never loved, though he never lived an hour without loving; who they said was parsimonious, though if he saved any money at all it was for a dissolute nephew who would have left him to die alone,—this abused Beethoven, who looked upon Handel as the greatest composer that ever lived, who silenced bores with a sarcasm and forgot his pupils for weeks together, and in his philosophical discussions would never permit the mention of thorough-bass or religion, which he declared were exhausted subjects—this man, so full of contradictions and absurdities and genius, was one of the kindest and purest of human beings. He who can comprehend his noble heart will not fail, as Schindler well says, to rank the man as high as the artist.

Of the divinity of his art no man ever had a purer conception. "Music is like wine," he says, "inflaming men's minds to new achievements, and I am the Bacchus who serves it out to them, and when they grow sober they shall find themselves possessed for ever of a spiritual draught." Solitary and poor, with so many infirmities that he was often tempted to curse his existence and to learn resignation from Plutarch, it was virtue alone, with its inspiring ideal, which upheld him in his misery and kept him from suicide. Shut out in great part from the world, tortured by suspicions, betrayed by those he loved, restless, anxious, wasted in body and mind, communion with God was his solace and his great strength. "I must live alone," he says; "yet I know that God is nearer to me than to my brothers in the art. I hold converse with him and fear not, for I have always known and understood him." Music, like her sister arts, was to him based upon morality, which was the fountain-head of all genuine inspiration. "Speak of me to Goethe," he says, "and tell him to hear my symphonies, and he will agree with me that music alone ushers man into the portals of an intellectual world ready to encompass him, but which he may never encompass." Goethe was spoken to, but Goethe understood not.

Sorrow illumined by the reconciling light from above, the martyrdom of earth glorified—that was Beethoven, says one of his critics. And the sorrow of earth, how it followed him to the end! In the summer of 1826, his nephew, driven desperate by his bad courses, attempted suicide, a crime which the law in Austria ascribes to a defect in religious education. The case was investigated, and the unfortunate youth committed to the charge of his uncle, with the injunction to leave Vienna in twenty-four hours. Returning home in the autumn, Beethoven caught cold, and his last sickness came upon him. He kept his bed, and his nephew went off to the billiard rooms and told the marker at one of them to send a physician to his uncle; but the marker was himself taken sick before he could do so, and, being carried to the hospital, remembered his commission, and the attending surgeon set off instantly to visit Beethoven. But it was too late; several days had elapsed, and the hand of death was heavy upon him. Yet his eccentricity never left him. When the landlady brought him an almanac to prove that the week was up and his rent was due, he sang the interrogatory motive of the quartette in F, op. 135, "Must it be?" and the woman, entering into his humor, stamped with her foot and said, "It must be!" and those words now stand in the superscription of the work.

The last thing he did was to make his nephew, who had so infamously abandoned him, his sole heir, and then musing said: "Do you hear the bell? The scene is shifting;" and it shifted, indeed, for the next act opened upon another world, whence we still seem to hear the echo of his words: "For my works I fear not. No evil can befall them. Whosoever shall understand them shall be freed from the misery that burdens mankind."

### SHAKESPEARE'S DELINEATIONS OF INSANITY.\*

CONSIDERING this book of long expected essays as a grateful tribute to the genius of Shakespeare by a most enthusiastic admirer, almost a worshipper, of the prince of poets, they can, of course, only be spoken of with praise. As a contribution to the study of Shakespeare they hardly command great or unqualified admiration. The writer being a physician to the insane, the chief thing of value to be expected in his work was that it would be the testimony of an expert in reference to the madmen and imbeciles whom the poet brings before us. And he does give us such testimony; but its value seems to be that of corroborative evidence only. To what we knew from other witnesses he adds almost nothing; and what he does add, and what he says when not speaking professionally, we are but doubtfully willing to receive. Still the essays will be found pleasant reading for an idle hour. We have most of us been *Rosalind's* lovers, and friends of *Valentine*, and

confidants of *Romeo*; and who that has been will refuse to listen while one who also has known them and loved them chats with us of their sayings and doings, although what he tells us we have heard, perhaps, a hundred times before?

Much more than this the first few pages of the volume rather discourage us from expecting; for, after hearing two leading propositions which the author lays down at the outset, we are indisposed to trust confidently in his judgment or his information; and we read on, naturally distrusting theories and suspicious of facts which the author has seen fit, whether they need it or not, to support by extravagant assertions.

Shakespeare, Dr. Kellogg says, on the subject of physiology, anticipated the scientific discoveries and deductions of nearly two centuries; from the physiology of his own times it is quite evident that he could have derived no assistance whatever; in his age even the vitality of the blood was denied, and the denial has been the prevalent doctrine until quite recently. And these statements he supports by three quotations, one of which is from the play of "King John," where *Prince Henry* says of the king:

"It is too late; the life of all his blood  
Is touched corruptibly; and his pure brain  
Doth, by the idle comments that it makes,  
Foretell the ending of mortality."

Another is the passage where *Romeo* asks the apothecary for a dram of poison, such

"As will disperse itself through all the veins."

And another is where *Hamlet's* father tells his son how he was poisoned with juice of hebenon,

"Whose effect  
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,  
That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through  
The natural gates and alleys of the body."

The italics are not ours, but the doctor's, and it is upon the italicized sentences that he relies for proof of the assertion not that Shakespeare's physiological knowledge was great and remarkable in a man of that period, but that it was peculiar to himself. Yet this is an assertion which ought not to have been made in all its breadth. Very little reading in the dramatists contemporary with Shakespeare would have convinced Dr. Kellogg that he was making too large a claim for his favorite. Thus, in a play of John Ford's, he might have heard *Giovanni* say to *Annabella*, whom he is about to kill:

"Give me your hand. How sweetly life doth run  
In these well-colored veins; how constantly  
This pulse doth promise health."

And if it be said that Ford wrote plays for nearly ten years after Harvey had promulgated his great discovery or rediscovery of the circulation, it may be answered that it was never the habit of play-writers to put into the mouths of their characters as incidental remarks the expression of abstruse theories in science. The popular belief on this subject was not so far wrong as Dr. Kellogg seems to think. Marston more than once says "life-blood," and that is a word which does not show Marston totally ignorant of the vitality of the blood. No more do these other words of his, where *Antonio* murders little *Julio*, so revenging himself on the child's father:

"It is not thee I hate or thee I kill.  
Thy father's blood that flows within thy veins  
Is that I loathe."

And in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Philaster," when the false page *Bellaris* confesses her love for the prince, she thus describes the tremor into which she was thrown at first sight of him:

"My blood flew out and back again as fast  
As I had puffed it forth and sucked it in  
Like breath;"

language which makes it pretty clear that, whatever may have been the scientific squabbles of the Humoralists and Solidists, the blood of the poets had plenty of warm life and motion. Again, and lastly, this same John Fletcher, who died in 1625, three years before Harvey's discovery was made public, makes *Thenot* assure the *Faithful Shepherdess*, who thinks he comes to visit her because he has been charmed or has drunk some hurtful potion,

"No beating vein conveys infection  
Dangerous to the heart."

The other of the two leading propositions of the author relates to Shakespeare's acquaintance with morbid psychological states, and is even more sweeping than the one just spoken of.

"To suppose," he says, "that Shakespeare obtained his knowledge of insanity and medical psychology from his contemporaries or from works on those subjects, is simply absurd;" and then he goes on to say further that "insanity was uniformly regarded by the contemporaries of the poet as an infliction of the devil. All the unfortunate sufferers by this dreadful malady

\* "Shakespeare's Delineations of Insanity, Imbecility, and Suicide. By A. O. Kellogg, M.D., Assistant Physician State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y." New York: Hurd & Houghton, 1866. Pp. 204.



were supposed to be possessed by Satan." Does Dr. Kellogg imagine that Thomas Kyd conceived of lunacy as diabolic possession merely when he makes old *Hieronymo* go distracted? *Horatio*, his son, is stabbed in the garden, and the bereaved father, the servants say,

— "now his aged years should sleep in rest,  
Grows lunatic and childish for his son."

And there are the unfortunates in Decker's hospital; none of them had a devil,

— "yet do they act  
Such antic and such pretty lunacies  
That spite of sorrow they will make you smile."

Nor is there anything astounding in the knowledge of the proper treatment of lunatics which is displayed by the physician in "*Lear*" who tells *Cordelia*

"Our foster nurse of nature is repose,  
The which he lacks,"

when we hear Marlowe's *Edmund II.* complaining from his dungeon,

"So that for want of sleep and sustenance  
My mind's distempered."

Dr. Kellogg with his great love for the poet will not feel inclined to give him a diminished admiration because it cannot quite be proved that Shakespeare was a medical man inspired. It was just as he excelled his contemporaries in depicting the workings of sane minds, and just because he excelled them in this, that he excelled them all in delineating the disordered movements of a mind distraught. To attempt placing his superiority on other grounds would be not beneficial but injurious to his fame.

Our author divides his book into three parts, the last treating of Shakespeare's suicides, for whom *Othello* stands representative. Under the head of Shakespeare's insane he ranges *Macbeth* and *Lady Macbeth*, who, he thinks, are not insane—still, the one saw an air-drawn dagger and the other walked in her sleep; *King Lear*, who is an admitted madman; *Cordelia*, not that she is mad, but because she shows the spirit which should govern all who come in contact with those who are mad; *Ophelia*, who certainly was crazed; *Hamlet*, whom Dr. Kellogg thinks so; and, very strangely indeed, *Jacques*, for no reason, apparently, except that Shakespeare calls him "the melancholy Jacques." Shakespeare's imbeciles constitute the second list, which is headed by *Bottom*, *Dogberry*, *Elbow*, and *Justice Shallow*, who, to our mind, is very unfairly treated when he is written down an imbecile. Still more unfair is it to give that name to the grave, affected steward of the lady *Olivio*, *Malvolio*, who "thought nobly of the soul," and whom our author looks on as the "brainless fop," whose "external, personal qualities are with him all sufficient, all in all," the prototype of the modern dandy in "flashy vest, tight boots," etc. *Bardolph* is another witless person, and so is huffing *Pistol*, with his wonderful power of quotation, and *Nym*, and last of all comes the singular imbecile *Caliban*, whom *Prospero* makes begotten by a devil on Sycorax his dam, and who seems to Dr. Kellogg to bear so strong a resemblance to a Port Royal or Fortress Monroe contraband that he gravely calls those negroes our Southern Calibans.

Of the character of *Jacques* Dr. Kellogg takes an original view. He finds in it a representation of a delicate shade of incipient melancholia. We find a shade of humorous melancholy in it, for *Jacques* is like all humorists; but what a perversion of language, as men count language outside of lunatic asylums, it is to call *Jacques* an insane man. And how plainly it is seen to be a mere perversion of language when, the insanity being assumed, the doctor proceeds to account for it and tries to find which "great mainspring of his mental and moral machinery has been broken and destroyed." He discovers which one it is in the following passage. *Jacques* and the duke and his companions are in the forest, and *Jacques* is moralizing. He promises, if invested with the motley, to speak his mind with perfect freedom—

—"and I will through and through  
Cleanse the foul body of the infected world,  
If they will patiently receive my medicine."

The duke cries fie on him and declares that the new preacher would do most foul sin in chiding sin:

"For thou thyself hast been a libertine  
As sensual as the brutish sting itself,  
And all the embossed sores and headed evils  
Which thou with license of free foot hast caught,  
Wouldst thou disgorge into the general world."

Giving its literal meaning to this remark, the utterance of which he stigmatizes as a very ungentlemanly act on the part of the duke, and giving the word libertine the special meaning which it bears to-day, the author is "forced reluctantly to believe" that the profligate life led by *Jacques* before we meet him in the forest of Arden had been so punished by disease as to disgust him with the world, and he had become transformed from a de bauchee to an impotent railer at pleasures which he could not share. We would a little rather have met *Jacques* among the imbeciles, if it was neces-

sary that there should be an essay about him at all. Apparently a sane man who has once been put into the *Journal of Insanity* finds it as difficult to get released from the doctors as a sane man who has been put into an asylum.

In the view of *Lear* here presented we find nothing new except the theory, briefly enunciated and unsupported by anything but the essayist's authority as a physician, that the king had always been partially mad. He dissents from *Regan's* and *Goneril's* opinions of their father that he was a passionate man, always peevishly or fiercely wayward, inconstant, and impetuous, and also from the opinions of the critics, that the bitter insults and heart-sickening injuries of his thankless, wicked daughters, operating on a loving, vain, generous, domineering soul, raised within it a storm sufficient to overthrow a mind naturally not too strong. That *Lear* was a man who might easily be driven mad when placed in such circumstances as the poet has thrown around him, anybody will admit; that *Lear* was always more or less insane, everybody would rather see proved before they assent to it. But they would rather not see it proved. Medical psychology might gain, but poetry would lose if the tremendous drama of "*Lear*"—the spectacle of a mind destroyed by unnatural injuries, of the greatest of calamities inflicted by the greatest wickedness—were changed into Dr. Kellogg's *Lear*—the ravings, the sublime ravings, of a person laboring under frequent attacks of mania, together with practical directions for the management of the patient.

The Prince of Denmark, of course, is insane. Into the general question of *Hamlet's* madness we do not intend to go. This is a not unfair statement of Dr. Kellogg's theory: Suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye almost, when he has learned that his uncle, *Claudius*, has been guilty of great crimes, the "lion-hearted" nephew, who hitherto had shown "no weakness, no vacillation, no want of energy, no infirmity of purpose," goes crazy. His intellect continues to be acute and is not greatly shaken. But in the paroxysm, the volcanic eruption, consequent upon a sudden revelation of the fact that his uncle had killed his father, the man's will is paralyzed and thenceforth useless. Force and energy vanish. This is shown by his first exclamation after the radical change has occurred:

"O all you host of heaven! O earth! What else?  
And shall I couple hell?—O fie—hold, me heart;  
And you, my sinews, grow not instant old."

Adopting this theory, of course everything that is said in *Hamlet's* character and actions is easily accounted for, "insane with lucid intervals" being an explanation which, it is hardly too much to say, will fit the life and character of any man except men always insane. This particular theory of an almost instantaneous paralysis of *Hamlet's* will, or, his moral nature, is, we believe, a new one. That such paralysis is in itself, scientifically, a medico-psychological possibility, we are willing to receive, on Dr. Kellogg's word. That in the case of *Hamlet*, as Dr. Kellogg describes him, the cause, as Dr. Kellogg describes it, is adequate to the production of the effect, seems to us a thing not to be received, and we should prefer considering the problem unsettled, particularly as in our opinion the facts in the case do not require any theory of insanity as insanity is usually understood outside of jury-boxes.

The pleasantest reading which we find in the book, and we think the most discriminative Shakespearean criticism, we find in the little essay entitled "*Lance*." As an average specimen of the author's style and of his general weight and force we extract a sentence or two from it:

"*Lance*, like many in life of far greater Christian pretensions and of far greater intellectual if not moral proportions, appears not to have been unsusceptible to the influence of money in the formation and direction of matrimonial alliances. With him, as with others, wealth appears to have been a cloak whose ample folds were sufficient to cover a multitude of vices, for though she have 'more faults than hairs,' the wealth was all powerful to 'make the faults gracious.'"

If an orthographical error is noticed in the first line of the extract, we would say that it is by no means the only proof of carelessness that we have observed in reading the book, which, however, is quite neat in most respects.

*A Summer in Skye.* By Alexander Smith. Popular edition. (Alexander Strahan, London and New York.)—Our opinion of this book was given on page 788, Vol. I., of THE NATION, and it only remains for us to speak of its present appearance or re-appearance, for it comes to us this time under a different imprint. We must say, then, that for a "popular edition" it imputes indisputable good taste to the people implied, and that the fastidious persons whom it precludes from purchasing it are very much to be pitied for the deprivation, or very much to be envied for the excellence of the typographical standard which puts them outside the pale. We are afraid that the public which will consume this edition is after all a limited one, and we are not sorry—at least on the public's account. There are better models of style than Mr. Smith's, and livelier reading than his "*Summer in Skye*," and better sources of information about the Scotch man and nature and scenery.

Articles on any of the subjects usually discussed in this journal will be received from any quarter. If used, they will be liberally paid for; if rejected, they will be returned to the writers on the receipt of the requisite amount of postage stamps.

All Communications which pertain to the literary management of THE NATION should be addressed to the Editor.

### THE UNITED STATES AND THE FENIANS.

THE HOUSE of Representatives took the extraordinary step, on Monday last, of referring, for consideration, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a proposition for the repeal of the neutrality laws, for the avowed purpose of letting the Fenians get at the Canadians and the British Empire generally. There is, of course, very little chance that the committee will report in favor of any such scheme, or that, if it did, its report would be acted upon. The object of the mover, Mr. Ancona, was, probably, to secure the Irish vote this fall, and that of the majority generally was, probably, partly to express their sense of the manner in which this country has been treated by England, and partly to place Mr. Johnson in a somewhat odious light before a class on whom he has now largely to rely for support and commendation of "his policy." The Fenians have been greatly elated by what has taken place, but they will probably find out, when the proper time comes, that in this as in other cases "fair words butter no parsnips," and that the office of avenging American wrongs will not be allowed to fall to them.

A good many people, of more sense and discrimination than the Fenians, however, will probably be somewhat befogged by Mr. Ancona's resolution—the more probably, as he and those who followed him were careful to "demand the previous question," in accordance with the amiable custom which we discussed a fortnight ago, for the express purpose of preventing discussion upon a matter which stood pre-eminently in need of thorough discussion. His resolution was just one of those which will not bear discussion, and for the defeat of which discussion is intended. There was absolutely nothing to be said for it, and if anybody had attempted to defend it, the chances are that everybody else would have been ashamed to vote for it after a full exposition had been made of the arguments in its favor.

That this language is not too strong to be used about it, will be apparent to anybody who considers what the real question is which presents itself to the American public when deciding upon what course should be pursued towards the Fenians. It is not whether the Fenians have good cause for making war on England. It is not whether Ireland is entitled to national independence. The Fenians may have "the holiest cause that tongue or sword of mortal ever lost or gained," and yet it may be highly wrong for them to assert it, or make preparations to assert it, on American soil. If all the people in the world who are, or think themselves, oppressed or outraged were to establish themselves here for the purpose of fitting out expeditions against their enemies, the United States would speedily be converted into a pirates' den. All kinds of mock wars would be got up for purposes of plunder. There would be numberless companies organized by needy gentlemen for the purpose of conquering Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, and Great Britain, and various other foreign powers, and their operations would consist mainly in the robbing of enemy's merchantmen. These wars, too, would possess the (to one of the parties at least) pleasing peculiarity of being interminable. There would never come a time when the Fenians would be found ready to make peace with England, the Hungarians with Austria, or the Poles with Russia. When a belligerent has only an "office down town," or "desk room," there is clearly no bringing him to terms, except by buying him out; and even if he were bought out, there could be no security that he would not declare war again next day if he found himself short of money.

Nor has the behavior of England to the United States during our war the least bearing on our duty towards Roberts, Sweeney, and company. England either fulfilled her obligations towards us or she did not. If she did, we are doubly bound, first by law and then by gratitude, to see that hostile expeditions are not fitted out against her on

our soil. If she did not, it is our prerogative to exact satisfaction of her. But whether we shall exact satisfaction or not, and, if we do exact it, when we shall do it, is for the President and Congress to decide; and their decision it is the duty of the army and navy exclusively of the United States to execute. It is impossible to enforce this doctrine too strongly. There is a vague notion afloat that when the country has been wronged by a foreign power, anybody who happens to know of it, and likes to take the risk, is justified in taking a shot at the wrong-doer, and is entitled to the sympathy and support of the public if he comes to grief in so doing. Naval officers in particular have very loose ideas on this subject, and every now and then break away from their instructions for the purpose of carrying out some policy or other which they have evolved from the depths of their own consciousness, and think the Government ought to adopt. We hold, however, that the national honor is and ought to be lodged in the hands of the Government; that it is the business of the Government only to take care of it, and that all attempts on the part of individuals to take this duty out of their hands is more than an impertinence. It is an attempt to undermine the discipline on which our whole political fabric rests, and to destroy the responsibility without which our whole system of government would be a clumsy sham. It is absurd to hold Mr. McCulloch answerable for the proper administration of our finances, and Mr. Seward for the proper conduct of our foreign affairs, and the President and Senate for the maintenance of the national honor, the national dignity, in the eyes of the world, if a portion of the war-making power is reserved for any Roberts, or Sweeney, or B. Doran Killian who can persuade a band of adventurers and ragamuffins to follow him with fire and drum to the frontier.

We also object to the Ancona resolution, and we think the silence which most journals, except the *Evening Post*, have observed with regard to it to be very reprehensible, because that resolution in terms gives the sanction of Congress to the disgraceful and humiliating theory that occasions may arise in which the United States may be either unwilling or unable to avenge its own wrongs, or to vindicate its own honor, and ready to leave the task to brigands surreptitiously organized in defiance of its own laws. If there is any good reason to be found in our relations with England, either past or present, why Canada should be invaded or English commerce cut up, General Grant or Admiral Farragut is the proper person to do it, and the President to decide when it is to be done. Mr. Johnson is not by any means our ideal chief magistrate, but we think far too highly of him ever to wish to see him entering into an alliance offensive and defensive on behalf of the American people with "President" Roberts of the Bowery.

### CAPTAIN LEMUEL GULLIVER AS A PUBLICIST.

WHEN that only authentic traveller, Captain Lemuel Gulliver, was sojourning in Houyhnhnm land—the country where horses are the reasoning race and men the beasts of burden—his four-footed master used to question him as to the customs and history of the strange region from whence he came. Among other things he was curious to know the causes for which the Yahoos of Europe (such being the designation in that country for the inferior race) went to war with one another, after he had come with infinite difficulty to know what "war" meant. Captain Gulliver, with an accurate knowledge of history and international law which would have done credit to an ambassador, told him that "sometimes the quarrel between two princes is to decide which of them shall dispossess a third of his dominions, where neither of them pretend any right. Sometimes one prince quarrelleth with another for fear the other should quarrel with him. Sometimes a war is entered upon because the enemy is too strong, and sometimes because he is too weak. Sometimes our neighbors want the things which we have, or have the things which we want, and we both fight till they take ours or give us theirs;" with much more excellent discourse as to this particular phase of our Christian civilization.

Now, although it was so long ago as the 9th day of May, 1711, that Captain Gulliver first set foot on the shore of that interesting country, which, unhappily, hath never been re-discovered, the history of Europe for the last three years could not be more accurately described than in



these words of this admirable voyager more than a century and a half ago. For instance, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein have appertained to the crown of Denmark for more than four hundred years. They appertained to the crown, as we apprehend, and not to the person of the monarch, inasmuch as the throne of Denmark was not hereditary but elective for two hundred years later—though, as the choice always fell in the line of descent of Count Christian of Oldenburg, through whom they were annexed, we may be mistaken in this particular. A little more than two hundred years ago, in 1660, the reigning monarch, Frederick III., afforded Louis Napoleon one of the many historical precedents, on a small scale, for his *coup d'état*. By skilfully concerted manoeuvres he succeeded in making himself absolute king, with the crown hereditary in his family. Although Frederick III. thus, like his predecessor King Claudius,

— "from a shelf the precious diadem stole  
And put it in his pocket,"

there was this special distinction between this conveyance of his and *le crime du deux décembre*, that his larceny was accompanied by no bloodshed. It is altogether likely that there will also be another difference in the remoter consequences of the two acts, inasmuch as the Majesty of Denmark transmitted his sceptre through six or seven generations of descendants down to the year 1863. But that is aside from our purpose. Holstein, though a dependency of the Danish crown, was a member of the Germanic Confederation, which Schleswig was not, the former duchy being mainly German in the constitution of its population. Our readers will remember the Schleswig-Holstein war which arose in 1848 for the purpose of separating them from Denmark, but which was put down by the rest of Europe and their relations left *in statu quo*. In 1852 the late king, Frederick VII., in contemplation of the extinction of the direct line of Frederick III., like a prudent prince thought to provide for the peace of his dominions by having the succession settled during his lifetime. He accordingly, with the entire good will of his subjects, selected his near relative, the present King, as his successor, who ascended the throne on his death, in 1863, as Christian IX., with apparently as good a title to all the dominions belonging to it as could be given.

For Frederick VII., by way of making assurance doubly sure, called in the great Powers of Europe to sanction his arrangement. Accordingly, France, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia united in the treaty of 1852, by which the succession to the Danish crown and its dependencies, including the duchies, was secured according to the king's plan, Russia renouncing any claim of hers to Holstein on the failure of the male line. To this arrangement almost all the other lesser powers—Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Tuscany, Naples, and Greece—also signified their assent. There was also a possible claim to Holstein, since the Salic law, excluding women, was in operation there, as we stated a few weeks ago, which might be urged by the Duke of Augustenburg. This claim was of a very dubious quality, and probably could not have been maintained; but to make everything comfortable and extinguish every adverse title, a handsome pecuniary equivalent—about, if we remember right, two millions of dollars—was paid to put an end to this pretension. If ever an estate was satisfactorily settled during a man's lifetime, surely it was that of Frederick VII. So he slept with his fathers, and Christian reigned in his stead. But not in peace, for the dispute as to the duchies arose at once, or at least as to Holstein. The Diet of the Germanic Confederation set up the Augustenburg claim, notwithstanding the renunciation of it by the family for a valuable consideration. The success of Italy had revived and made more intense the idea of German unity, and hence arose the excitement in Germany on this matter, when it was thought that Holstein at least might be severed from Denmark and erected into one of the small principalities. The pretext was that the Confederation had not been a party to the settlement. But it would have kindled afresh the fires of revolution yet smouldering beneath the ashes of the reaction if this agitating question had been submitted to the decision of the Diet. But the principal members of the Confederation were consulted, and Würtemberg, Hesse, Hanover, and Saxony assented to the arrangement. Denmark not consenting to divest herself of one of the ancient jewels of her crown, the Diet ordered federal execution, or the

enforcement of its pleasure by the combined arms of the Confederation. Accordingly, Hanover and Saxony, notwithstanding their accession to the treaty of 1852, took armed possession of the duchy. The King of Denmark did not resist this demonstration, as the Diet had the constitutional power to give the order, and retired behind the boundary line separating Holstein from Schleswig, ready to resist an attack there, and awaiting the vindication of his rights under the treaty by the signatories thereof.

Up to this point Prussia and Austria had been only distant spectators. But now Prussia, inspired by Bismark, was moved to put herself at the head of the Confederation and vindicate the injured rights of Augustenburg, and Austria joined with her to see that she did not go too far. So they marched with 80,000 men upon the line of the Dannewerk, behind which were 15,000 Danes arrayed against them. This little band made a gallant resistance; but what could they do? The 80,000 bayonets were irresistible arguments. Then followed the Conference of London proposed by England, into the particulars of which we have not room to enter. The great Powers had the power, if they had the will, to compel the fulfilment of the treaty of 1852. But it could only be done by war, and England could not venture to fight, with America standing ready to reciprocate her neutrality towards herself. And France saw that a fight could hardly go wrong for her, and that without her armed interference, at least till it was well over. Prussia and Austria demanded the cession of both the duchies as the right of the Duke of Augustenburg. The French Mephistopheles suggested leaving the question to the suffrage of the population. Holstein was first offered, and then a part of Schleswig besides, only leaving Denmark a defensible frontier. But Mephistopheles only murmured, "Let the people decide by universal suffrage."

This solution could not be accepted by any of the Powers on general principles, and especially by England and Russia, as the vote would be a foregone conclusion against Denmark. So the Conference broke up, the war went on, the fifteen thousand fought a good fight against the eighty thousand; but the plucky little dwarf had to yield to the two overgrown giants, and the two duchies were ceded by the King of Denmark, by the treaty of Vienna, in 1864. It would seem now as if the federal execution was complete, and that the two executing Powers had nothing to do but to leave the disposition of the duchies in the hands of the Diet. Not at all. The Hanoverian and Saxon troops, which occupied Holstein by the orders of the Diet, were peremptorily ordered by Prussia to go about their business, which they did. Then the coast was clear for Augustenburg, who could be put in possession of his rights at once. Nothing of the sort. He was told to go about his business, too, until the syndics of the crown could settle the law of the matter. In the *interim*, by the Convention of Gastein, Prussia was to hold Schleswig, and Austria Holstein. In due time those learned pundits, the syndics, pronounced their oracular decision—and what was it? Why, that neither the Duke of Augustenburg nor the Confederation had any rights in the duchies—that they belonged to King Christian IX.! Of course they must be restored to him. Oh, no; he had ceded them to Austria and Prussia, and so they were the lawful owners in fee! Could Gulliver have invented a case more pat to illustrate his public law? The Confederation which had no right to the duchies goes to war with the rightful owner for the Duke of Augustenburg, who also has no right to them. Prussia and Austria, who never pretended to have any right to them, came to the help of the robbers, and, having wrested the prey from the owner, claim that it belongs to them! At least Prussia does, for Austria does seem a little ashamed of her share in a transaction which only injures to the advantage of her Germanic rival, and holds that the duchies should be given up to the Confederation. Out of this quarrel between these accessories about the booty a general war impends over Europe! Italy seizes the opportunity to get Venetia. Prussia sides with her as against Austria. And France eggs them on for the pickings that will be sure to fall to her share. Prussia and Italy may prevail against Austria, but France will get Sardinia and the Rhine frontier, for permitting it. And thus another axiom of the sage Gulliver will be illustrated, that "war is justifiable when we need a town or territory to make our territories round and compact." Public morality would not seem to have mended much since his Houghnham course of lectures on the subject.

## SOME OF OUR SOCIAL PHILOSOPHERS.

THE riddle of the painful earth is naturally more guessed at in the middle of Yankee land than in other regions. Down South one rather exciting social problem and the nocturnal patrol duty which its presence entailed, distracted all attention from other questions of like nature. These are mostly of recent growth, and our Southern brethren were still bowing down to Dr. Johnson in literature, Dr. Jalap in medicine, Dr. John Knox in religion and theology; and in sociology, so far as it has been studied, Dr. Nott and Mr. Legree were pretty good authorities up to a very recent date. The negro and the Jewish Scriptures of the Old Testament beat the Gospels and the Reformers quite out of the field. In Baltimore, to be sure, the author of "Emily Chester" was produced, but that apotheosis of goose-flesh was preceded by nothing like it and followed by nothing like it—it was paroxysmal and exceptional, and, besides, before it was published, Maryland was a free State.

Here, in New York, we have Carl Benson, and we used to have Fanny Fern, who now and then shed us a ray of light on social questions. But the latter has long been mute, we believe, and the fern leaves are blown away, vanished out of sight and out of mind. The former makes less impression than, with his abilities and opportunities, he ought, and we fear will never be very useful to American society. He seems to look at it from the window of his family coach; but this vehicle is so uncommon a *locus standi* for observers in this country that not many people can be at all expected to see things as he sees them, and he can never address a thoroughly appreciative audience till we get ourselves all ranged in ordered classes, with the proper gulf fixed between Dives and Lazarus, and Dives and Lazarus properly placed relatively to the gulf and each other. But that, it is likely, will never happen, Democracy being so much in love with itself. Though it is unwashed, ungrateful, fierce, and a failure, and makes the judicious grieve for these its many faults, it adds to them impudent self-complacency and robust perverseness; to commit suicide because only its friends like its behavior, and other people are really compelled to confess themselves hardly satisfied with all it does, it quite refuses. Privileged classes it will not set up, and talking to it about them is of no use whatever—labor lost.

In Massachusetts, however, we count them not by ones and twos; they are many. There are Mrs. Stowe, and the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, and Gail Hamilton, and Timothy Titcomb, and the author of "Moods," and the author of "Young Knighthood," and not a few more who, if they do not speak for themselves, need never, in Massachusetts, be at a loss for some league or association to speak for them. If Carl Benson habitually conceives of existence from the point of view of a wealthy gentleman with town-house and country-house, to whom life comes in seasons—as the season for woodcock, for yachting, for returning to the city; who possesses butler, picture-gallery, library, and many ounces of plate, Mrs. Stowe as habitually conceives of it as a succession of forenoons with chores and housework, and an occasional story of a squirrel to a small nephew hanging round the bread-tray, and a succession of afternoons with knitting and a book at home; abroad, a soldier's aid association, perhaps, or Dorcas society; perhaps a run into Messrs. Williams & Everett's; and perhaps a call on Mrs. Marvyn, who, we suppose, must now be reading "Ecce Homo," or pensively perusing "Les Apôtres," for the improvement of her time and mind.

She is shrewd and humorous and often poetical, but above all things she is matronly and motherly. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is slavery exposed; but slavery as it affects the mansion of the master and the hut of the slave, the domestic relations, the life of the hearthstone, and only incidentally is it revealed in its other aspects. It was the shiftlessness of its household management more than its wicked features which was most trying to the soul of Miss Ophelia. Dred, and Agnes of Sorrento, we are not, as yet, familiar with, but the "Minister's Wooing"—certainly it was carried on amid notable housekeeping and much dress-making—and Dr. Hopkins's singing angel of a Mary Scudder, Mrs. Stowe, with characteristic wisdom, makes an excellent plain cook, as knowing that if the road by way of the eyes and ears is the shortest to a man's heart before marriage, after marriage, even in the case of saintly men, the shortest road lies down his throat. And nowadays being wise with the wisdom which it gives to bear, to nurse, to rear, to watch, to lay out the dead, to comfort the living, to order the household well, to chronicle small beer, and devise recipes, she naturally takes to the chimney corner, talking kindly, sensibly, wittily, and sometimes, let us confess, just a little prosily, as one may in one's own chimney corner; and all the young married men, and young married women, and those who contemplate matrimony, and gentlemen whose wives now and then nag viciously and show temper and will not be amenable to the voice of reason, and wives themselves, who, after all, it is to be remembered, can frequently on those occasions plead that inflictions sore long time they bore from servant girls,

and these latter, perpetual emigrants—all may sit at her feet and learn of her the proper conduct of life in kitchen, parlor, and pantry.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table evidently by preference would be autocrat of the Monday morning breakfast table of an evangelical church-going family. It is a fresh sermon that he likes to take for the text of his monologue. And as it is not always Monday morning, he shrewdly gets board at a table where there is a divinity student, and so the dissection of dogmas is always in order. The particular dogma of future punishment and the hopeless eternity of it get attention in "Elsie Venner"—a scientific romance of the destiny which a physician can discern in blood and nervous tissue, the physiologist's flat contradiction of the Westminster divine. This is the motive, as the French would say, of works which not the Westminster divine himself would deny flow from a reservoir of observation and thought, and a natural fountain of wit and humor.

Timothy Titcomb Holland has such a Tupperian talent for truisms that his talent for truths can hardly be immense, so we hesitate the less about refusing to take his word when he informs us that in writing to young men and young women he is as a brother. A brother is of some particular sex, we at once reply, displaying an astuteness which reminds us of Timothy himself, and a conclusiveness which does not remind us of him at all. To him, as Shakespeare says he could, the poet of imagination all compact might give a local habitation and a name; but for us to decide upon where it is that he belongs is as difficult as it might be easy, and must be impossible, to say what it is that he writes. We had the advantage of reading him for the first time in an italicized copy of his works, too, for, before we had it from the library, it had passed through the hands of several young ladies. But this fact was of more value in showing us that he wrote either too feebly or just feebly enough for a young ladies' boarding-school than in aiding us to discover why he should write at all, or from what standpoint he viewed the world. Perhaps he knew some of the families too often to be seen which have on their book-shelf five secular books—Abbott's "Life of Napoleon," "The Prince of the House of David," a gift-enterprise illustrated work on India, China, and Japan; Headley's "Washington and his Generals;" and a combination volume containing the "Proverbial Philosophy," Henry Kirke White, and Pollok's "Course of Time"—and knowing them, decided to write as one who had found a market, and deliberately addresses these numerous families of the house of Titcomb as Mrs. Stowe addresses families in general, and Carl Benson our first families, and the Autocrat families with evangelical altars.

Of the sex of Gail Hamilton, whose new book is the cause of this article, there is not the least doubt. She is an unmistakable woman when Mr. Gilfillan is not her theme, not without the pertness and tartness with which every Heliarnassus is acquainted, with the audacity which knows it is charming, with a trifle of what a bachelor disputing with her might call the female tendency to brag that if she cannot argue she can *feel*, with the alleged willingness of lovely, lively woman not only to speak her mind, which is much, but to speak anyhow, which is something more. To charge her with occasionally dealing in platitudes is not possible, however, when her reader is just from the one weak, washy, everlasting flood of him of Springfield, whose greatest achievement is that actually to one collocation of words he has given a new meaning, or a new force to the meaning already supplied him. Flat as Holland now signifies a deader level than ever. Gail Hamilton, as she confesses, is theological, for she cannot help it, being essentially a Puritan. Mr. Vallandigham would not recognize her, nor Colonel L. P. Milligan, of Indiana, and we doubt if Mrs. Hemans would, or most painters in the grand style, or Professor Charles Kingsley (but this is a historical question), or any Englishman with "The Scarlet Letter" in hand; but let a man study the last developments of the spirit of Puritanism in its adopted and more kindly home, learn what Palfrey and Lowell can teach him, and visit Concord, a thing which can be thoroughly done without travelling, and he perceives that Gail Hamilton is a graceful twig, frequently a switch, perhaps, of the old Protestant stock. Equally with Cotton Mather or Jonathan Edwards she lives in a world which has heaven close above it and hell close underneath it, though hers is not exactly the heaven and hell of two hundred years ago; but the difference is not in the boundaries of her earth nor in the nearness of them. So, down on the farm in the hay country, the meeting-house in sight, the ancient church of Ipswich and the ancient church of Chelbacco, with their incidental villages, not far away, she is theological and polemical and religious by virtue of being alive. "Summer Rest," her last volume, with a title, by the way, as pretty and as inconsequent as it ought to be, will show all her characteristics, warlike and otherwise, her surface flippancy and foolishness, her real earnestness and honesty, her womanly goodness and her good sense, her keenness of thought, her independence, her horrible and shameless puns, her frolic and sly humor, and dry humor and wit, and her eagerness to do to-day in her

generation what her Puritan fathers were doing generations ago in their day—working in the fear of God to free, so far as it may be freed, the human spirit.

### THE EXCOMMUNICATION OF NOXIOUS ANIMALS BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THERE was published a few years ago, at Chambéry, a book now almost unknown, relating to the history of the Middle Ages, entitled "De l'origine, de la forme, et de l'esprit des Jugemens rendus au Moyen Age, contre les Animaux, par Léon Ménabréa." The object of the author, who was an uncompromising advocate of all the abuses of mediæval Christianity, is to defend the ecclesiastical tribunals before which the proceedings referred to in the title were conducted, against the imputation of "barbarity and superstition;" but the evidence adduced will be thought by most readers to support rather than to refute the charge.

"These proceedings," observes he, "were originally only symbolical in their nature, and designed to revive the sentiment of justice among populations who knew no right but the right of the stronger, no law but the law of intimidation and violence. In the Middle Ages, when disorder brooded over society; when the weak had no recourse against the mighty; when property was exposed to invasion, devastation, and rapine, there was something beautiful in the thought which assimilated the worm of the dust to the masterpiece of creation, and placed the one on a level with the other. If men were bound to respect the retreat of the caterpillar, how much more ought man to respect man—how much more ought each to conform to the rule of right! These ideas, by their very exaggeration, were calculated to make a lively impression on the mind, and to excite in the people a reverence for the social virtues."

The statement of the writer in regard to the original character and object of these proceedings is in direct conflict with his proofs, and I cite this *galimatias* not merely as illustrating the weakness of his argumentation, but for the sake of the admission, on the part of a devoted admirer of the civil and ecclesiastical institutions of the Middle Ages, that at the period when those institutions were in full vigor, when the Church of which he was a faithful son had the undisputed monopoly of moral and religious instruction, when the peasant knew no authority, human or divine, but those of the feudal lord and the priest, neither life nor property were in the least secure from arbitrary violence, and the people were destitute of the very notions of right, of law, and of "the social virtues." The proceedings in question profess no such object as Ménabréa ascribes to them; they were accompanied by none of the theatrical pomp with which Catholicism surrounds public observances, designed specially to impress the multitude, but were clothed in the hard, dry forms of ordinary judicial process; they were not, like the "Mysteries," which were got up for moral effect, conducted in the dialect of the people, but in a language intelligible to none but the priesthood. Their real purpose was to increase the dependence of the people upon the Church, as a power not only holding the keys of Heaven, but as able also to secure the temporal prosperity of its votaries by protecting them and their possessions against the material warfare of Satan.

Ménabréa insists that "at the period when ecclesiastical process against noxious animals was practised, men were not blind enough (*on n'était pas assez aveugle*) to believe that brute creatures were endowed with conscience," and consequently amenable to ecclesiastical jurisdiction. When he asserts that *men*—for, in this case, we cannot well translate otherwise the convenient, non-committal French *on*—were thus incredulous, he means, of course, the priests, who, doubtless, then believed as little, the people on the other hand as devoutly, in the supernatural powers of the clergy and the efficacy of their incantations, as they respectively do to-day in the miraculous liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius at Naples, or the distorted eye-glances of the Winking Virgin of Rimini, both of which, he it observed, have been solemnly attested as genuine by the present "enlightened" Pontiff.

Our author takes much pains to establish what he considers an essential distinction between the anathema which it was usual to fulminate against vermin, and technical excommunication. It is to be doubted whether the subjects of the proceedings themselves attached great importance to the distinction. Probably the grub, the beetle, the army-worm, and the grasshopper, if consulted, would have cared little whether they were simply anathematized or more formally delivered over to Satan by the solemn ceremony of "candle, book, and bell." We need not be more critical than they, and even the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may well concede to Mr. Ménabréa the benefit of his distinction. But it is, nevertheless, certain that in the official documents relating to these proceedings "excommunication" is often mentioned as the object and result of them, and there

is no doubt that the sentence against creeping things was often handsomely garnished with the most highly-spiced cursing and swearing afforded by the rich vocabulary of the Church.

Ménabréa makes numerous citations from the records of process against noxious animals at different periods, and at the close of his volume prints at length two interesting documents, the first an essay in defence of such proceedings, published in 1668, by Bellay, an eminent Savoyard jurist; the other a somewhat mutilated record of a prosecution instituted, or rather revived, by *seire facias*, in 1587, at the instance of the syndic of the commune of St. Julian, before the bishop of the diocese of St. Jean de Maurienne, against certain noxious insects called *verpillons* or *amblevins*, which infested the vineyards of that district. From these rolls and other evidences it appears that the forms of process did not differ from those observed by the lay tribunals in cases where the accused were human beings. There was, first, a regular complaint or indictment, then a citation to the criminal, then the assignment of counsel for the defence—in this case a sort of *advocatus Diaboli*. After these preliminaries followed dilatory or other pleadings, the testimony of witnesses, the arguments of counsel, and finally the judgment of the episcopal tribunal. Imparances were sometimes granted in the hope of an amicable arrangement between the injured prosecutor and the contrite offender; at other times the case was hotly contested to the definitive sentence. It is recorded by the great historian, De Thou, that Barthélémy Chassanée, one of the most eminent French lawyers of the sixteenth century, laid the foundation of his fame by the ingenuity of his dilatory pleas, and the general ability with which he conducted the defence of the rats of Autun, when indicted before the bishop of that diocese. Among other things he obtained repeated postponements of the trial by urging the distance which many of his clients were obliged to travel through a country much infested with cats, which were now especially on the alert in consequence of the notoriety of the proceedings.

The foundation of the jurisdiction of the Church over destructive insects and other noxious animals was the notion, which the priests industriously propagated, that these creatures were, if not incarnate demons, at least actuated and prompted by evil spirits, and this doctrine was affirmed by an infallible pontiff, Pius VII., as late as in 1803, in a case which we shall have occasion again to refer to. The point was, indeed, sometimes questioned, and the counsel for the defence argued that the accused were "creatures of God," consuming the food appointed to them in obedience to natural impulses; but this view does not seem to have ever been generally sustained.

At a comparatively early period ecclesiastical dignitaries appear to have acted upon their own motion against noxious animals. Thus, St. Bernard, observing, as he was about to ascend the pulpit, a huge swarm of flies buzzing about the church with the evident intent of driving out the audience and so depriving them of the edification they might otherwise reap from his sermon, excommunicated them on the spot, without giving them an opportunity of a hearing. "Excommunico eas," thundered he, upon which they fell to the floor and covered it to such a depth that it was necessary to shovel them out. St. Hugh, Bishop of Grenoble in the eleventh century, visiting the baths of Aix, found them much infested with serpents. He forthwith excommunicated the reptiles with such effect that, though they afterwards now and then playfully indulged themselves in a bite, their fangs were no longer venomous. St. Grat, too, in the time of Charlemagne, volunteered to banish the moles from the valley of Aosta and the neighboring districts, to the distance of three good miles, not much, I fear, to the satisfaction of the peasants to whose fields they retreated. St. James, the Assyrian, compelled a bear, which had feloniously killed an ox employed in his service, to take the place of his victim and help to draw the materials for the building he was erecting. St. William of Ecublens, Bishop of Lausanne between 1221 and 1229, banished the eels which had multiplied frightfully in Lake Lemman to a retired spot, which they never dared to leave.

The power of performing these marvels appears to have been assignable to the laity, for the voracious Hämmerlein mentions a peasant of the neighborhood of Zurich who was in possession of an adjuration by which he could compel vipers, adders, lizards, toads, and worms to decamp, without beat of drum, from any place where their presence was inconvenient. St. Grat even conferred on a cisternful of water the power of expelling all manner of evil beasts. This potent fluid was naturally in great demand, and solemn deputations were sent across the Alps, by public authority, to obtain doses of it.

The priesthood of the Middle Ages were never slow in detecting opportunities of turning an honest penny, and there was evidently no reason why the miraculous power we speak of should not be matter of as good merchandise as the sale of indulgences. Accordingly, at about the time when Tetzl opened his booth in Germany, the clergy desisted from the gratuitous,



et officio exercise of their vermifuge functions, and thenceforth not so much as the simple curse of a mosquito could be had from them except upon sufficient consideration. In all the later records, the *sportule*, the official fees, figure at every step of the proceedings, and it is uniformly provided that the final sentence shall take effect only upon full payment of all arrears of tithes due from the complainant. Indeed, the judicious Chassanée, the highest authority on this subject, expressly declares that herein lay the operative virtue of the process: *Præcipuum remedium abigendi locustas est decimas solvere*.

It must be admitted, to the credit of the priests and the people, that they often showed a certain generosity to offenders in this kind; for, though St. Eldrad enticed the serpents about an abbey near Briançon into a cave, shut them up, and left them miserably to perish, yet the prosecutor and the judges were frequently content with the simple banishment of the culprits. In such case, they were sometimes allowed to choose their place of retirement, at others confined to a specific district marked by metes and bounds. Thus, according to Hämmerlein, in a case which occurred at Chur, the cockchafers were banished to "a wild and forest region, there to dwell and not to trespass on the neighboring grounds." A like sentence was given in a similar case in the diocese of Constance. In another, in the district of Chur, after a series of pleadings, it was decreed interlocutorily that the beetles complained of should withdraw upon being furnished by the prosecutors with a suitable place of retreat, and thereupon a written contract was entered into between the beetles, represented by their attorney, and the complainants, which was regularly renewed from year to year afterwards. The ground having been duly marked out, the beetles retired to it and faithfully remained within the appointed limits. This was evidently a great improvement upon the ordinary course, where the point was settled once for all, because the annual renewal of the contract implied, of course, the payment of fees *toties quoties*; but, perhaps on account of the pecuniary scruples of the parishioners, this excellent precedent does not appear to have been generally followed. In the sixteenth century, a portion of the Spanish coast being infested by rats, they were summoned before the bishop, who, climbing a lofty promontory, commanded them to dislodge. They plunged into the sea and swam over to a desert island, where they were ordered to remain. In 1690 the caterpillars at Pont du Château, in Auvergne, were banished to a little pasture and informed that they might live there in full liberty. In the case at St. Julian, the peasants offered to allow the *amblecins* the exclusive use and enjoyment of a hundred and forty or fifty acres of upland forest above the vineyards, covered with wild cherries, oaks, planes, willows, and other trees and shrubs, together with good grass, reserving to themselves, however, the right of way through the wood, of mining, and also of using the premises as a place of retreat in war time. Although we are informed that the insects generally obeyed the sentence, yet instances of contumacious refusal to comply with its conditions were not rare. In such cases, the Church proceeded to extremities against the offenders, intoned incantations against them, sprinkled them with holy water, fumigated them vigorously, cursed them right and left, rung the bells convulsively, and, above all, circulated the contribution-box briskly; in short, treated them as if they were little better than a troop of red-shirted Garibaldians making a raid on the Patri-mony.

Through the whole of the sixteenth century prosecutions of destructive insects were extremely common, and they were still frequent in the seventeenth. The last example of the sort cited by Ménabréa occurred at Thonon, in 1731. This must have been a very grave case. The demons were evidently too strong for the local ecclesiastics; for several parishes united in the complaint and addressed themselves directly to Rome for relief. Our author thinks the practice was discontinued about this time; but I learn from an article in the "Rivista Forestale" for April, 1866, that as late as 1803, in the popedom of Pius VII., a pontifical brief was issued at the instance of the proprietors of the district of Marate, in the Brianza, confirming the belief of "the ancient Church" in the infernal mission of noxious insects, and pronouncing the papal anathema on the locusts which were wasting the fields of that fertile province.

I do not know that the present Pope, Pius IX., has ever indulged his fine taste for malediction in this particular way, but if he has not, it is because the faithful have been too faithless to give him an opportunity. It is evidently his aim to make his official acts an anthology of all the follies, all the political iniquities, of his predecessors—a sort of summary of papal misgovernment and abuse. The Pontiff who sanctioned the kidnapping of the boy Mortara and the girl Coen, and who issued the Eneyclic of 1864, would certainly have no scruples about exercising his undoubted power to save the devout, who had duly paid tithes and Peter's pence, from the persecutions of the entomological Satans which lay waste the vineyards. For the comfort of

residents and travellers in some countries which acknowledge his supremacy, it is much to be wished that he would extend his jurisdiction to certain insects of a more domestic character. I am clearly of opinion that a good, sharp papal anathema, supported by handsome donations—and in the case of thin-skinned and heretical foreigners, who suffer most from these latter annoyances, by a little Persian Powder, sold in Italy under the name of "Polvere Insetticida"—would prove as efficacious as the most energetic malediction of the Middle Ages.

ROME, April 21, 1866.

VIATOR.

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**FINANCIAL REVIEW.**

NATION OFFICE, Thursday,  
 June 14, 1866. }

GOLD has risen again. Yesterday it sold at 146½; to-day it has been as high as 147½; at 3 P.M. it stands at 147½. Exchange is in active demand, at the highest rates of last week. The steamers of yesterday, instead of taking out \$2,500,000, as was expected, took out \$3,750,000. The increased demand for gold and its consequent advance are due to a general impression that the trouble in London is not yet over, and that further disasters are likely to accompany the liquidation. Not a little uneasiness prevails here on the subject of the gold export. We have in this city, available for export, about \$5,000,000 in the banks. When this sum is exhausted, which will be in a week if the export enquiry continues, there will be no more gold to ship, unless the Sub-Treasury—which holds, net, about \$35,000,000—should undertake to supply the demand. Under the circumstances, should the next foreign news prove unfavorable, a further advance in the premium would not be unlikely. The evil consequences of the wasteful sale of fifteen millions of Government gold at 130½ are not yet fully developed.

Money is abundant at 6 per cent. on call, and mercantile short date paper of the highest grade passes at about the same rate. The National Bank controversy at Washington presents no new features. On the one hand, the partisans of inflation are pressing on Congress their scheme for the issue of \$100,000,000 more bank currency; on the other, the conservatives in finance are urging that body to commence measures of contraction on 1st of January next. Mr. Sherman's 5 per cent. loan bill is lost sight of, for the present; it is not generally supposed that it will pass.

The stock market has been generally inactive for the past day or two. Erie has declined to 59½ (to-day it sold at 59), partly on the report of a decline in the May earnings of \$325,000, making a total decrease of about three-quarters of a million since New Year, and partly on the arrival of large lots of stock from the other side. The bulls have abandoned the attempt to make Mr. Drew responsible for the decline in the earnings of the road. The New York Central clique have again pushed up the price of the stock to 99. Whether they are making anything by these turns is not known. Reading has been up to 110 on the oft-repeated rumor of a June dividend. Michigan Southern remains pretty steady at the old price; "puts" at 79 and "calls" at 81 are in the market. Pittsburgh has fallen off in consequence of efforts by the clique to unload. It seems to be understood that there will be no summer dividend, and, under the circumstances, 80 would seem a very high figure for the stock. The North-westerns have fallen back after their brief advance, and are pressed for sale at prices 2 per cent. below those recently ruling. Rock Island is lower on sales of the stock created by the recent dividend. The reopening of the Mississippi is depriving this and other parallel lines of much business which they enjoyed during the war. Western Union Telegraph, the new fancy, after selling last week at 62, has been down to 56. The consolidated concern is said to be represented by \$42,000,000 of capital; earnings last year \$1,500,000. Governments are in better demand, and many look for an advance in 5-20s to correspond with the rise in gold.

The following table will show the course of the stock, gold, exchange, and money markets since our last issue:

	June 7.	June 11.	June 14.	Advance.	Decline.
United States Sixes of 1881.....	105½	105½	106	½	...
5-20 Bonds, old.....	102½	102½	102½	...	...
5-20 Bonds of 1865.....	102½	102½	102½	...	...
10-40 Bonds.....	96	96½	96½	½	...
7-30 Notes, second series.....	102½	102½	102½	...	...
New York Central.....	98	97½	98½	1	...
Erie Railway.....	62½	62½	59½	...	2½
Hudson River.....	110	109½	110	½	...
Reading Railroad.....	109	109½	109½	...	...
Michigan Southern.....	79	79½	79	...	½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	83½	83½	82½	...	1½
Chicago and North-western.....	80½	80½	80½	...	½
Chicago & North-western, Preferred.....	61	60½	59½	...	½
Chicago and Rock Island.....	92½	92½	91½	...	1
P., Fort Wayne, and Chicago.....	97½	96	97½	1½	...
Canton.....	69	59½	58½	...	½
Cumberland.....	46	44½	45	½	...
Mariposa.....	12	11½	11½	...	...
American Gold.....	142½	139½	147½	8	...
Bankers' Bills on London.....	109½	109½	109½	...	...
Call Loans.....	6	6	6	...	...

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## ARCHER &amp; PANCOAST,

Manufacturers of

## GAS FIXTURES,

COAL-OIL LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, ETC.,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSES,

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Special attention paid to the fitting up of hotels, halls, private residences, etc., etc.

## BRAMHALL, DEANE &amp; CO.,

Manufacturers of

## HARRISON'S IMPROVED COOKING

## RANGES,

Also,

## IMPROVED FRENCH RANGES,

OF ALL SIZES,

FOR HOTELS AND FAMILIES.

247 and 249 Water and 288 Canal Streets, New York.

## FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE BEST FAMILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

Wonderful REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION. SELF-ADJUSTING Tension. No Snarling and Breaking Threads. Four distinct Stitches.

**DEMULCENT SOAP,**

FOR CHAPPED AND TENDER HANDS,  
FOR TOILET AND BATH USE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY  
**J. C. HULL'S SON,**  
32 PARK ROW, N. Y.

Upwards of 100 styles of Toilet and Staple Soaps. For sale  
by all Dealers.

**OAKLEY & MASON,**

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

21 MURRAY STREET,

OLD STAND OF PRATT, OAKLEY & CO.,

Between Broadway and Church Street, New York.

**DECKER & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF PIANO-FORTES,

419 BROOME STREET,  
One Block East of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos stand unrivalled in regard to their sing-  
ing quality; volume and purity of tone; sympathetic,  
elastic, and even touch; and durability of construction,  
which enables them to remain in tune much longer than  
ordinary Pianos.

**SPRING CLOTHING!**

FOR

MEN AND BOYS.

Garments made to order.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Etc., Etc.,

AT

**FREEMAN & BURR'S**

One Price Clothing Warehouse,

124 Fulton and 90 Nassau Streets,

Opposite the Sun Building, New York.

We are now selling a large and complete stock of  
Ready-made Clothing for Gents' and Boys' wear, at from  
10 to 40 per cent. below former prices.

**A LATER ARRIVAL**

Of New and Beautiful Goods from Paris, bought by our  
E. J. OVIINGTON, consisting of

CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES,

BISQUE STATUETTES, ETC., ETC.

ALSO

Decorated Dinner and Tea Sets,  
in great variety,

ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

**OVINGTON BROTHERS,**

FULTON STREET, NEAR CLINTON,  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines**

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,

ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Pres.,

629 BROADWAY.

Agents wanted.

**WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,**

635 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

MAKE THE

LOCK-STITCH.

and rank highest on account of the elasticity, perma-  
nence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching,  
when done, and the wide range of its application.—*Report*  
*of American Institute.*

**PURELY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.****New York Life Insurance Co.**

ESTABLISHED 1843.

HOME OFFICE, 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Assets, over \$5,000,000,  
SECURELY INVESTED.

This is one of the OLDEST, SAFEST, and most SUCCESS-  
FUL life insurance companies in the United States, and  
offers advantages not excelled and, in some respects, not  
equalled by any other. It has paid to widows and orphans  
of the assured THREE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND  
DOLLARS. Its Trustees in New York City are of the very  
first and most reliable names.

It is STRICTLY MUTUAL, the policy holders receiving the  
entire profits.

Premiums received QUARTERLY, SEMI-ANNUALLY, or  
ANNUALLY, at the option of the assured. Policies issued  
in all the various forms of WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERM,  
ENDOWMENT, ANNUITY, etc.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED ANNUALLY (for 1864 and 1865, each  
50 per cent.)

The mortality among its members has been proportion-  
ately less than that of any other life insurance company  
in America—a result consequent on a most careful and  
judicious selection of lives, and one of great importance  
to policy-holders.

It offers to the assured the most abundant security in a  
large accumulated fund, amounting now to over

**FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.**

It accommodates its members in the settlement of their  
premiums, by granting, when desired, a credit at once on  
account of future dividends, thus furnishing insurance for  
nearly double the amount for about the same cash pay-  
ment as is required in an "all cash company."

The annual income, exclusive of interest on invest-  
ments, now exceeds

**Two and a Half Million Dollars.**

The following is a summary of the Company's business  
for the year 1865:

Number of Policies issued, . . .	5,138
Insuring the sum of . . .	\$14,324,888
Received for Premiums and Interest, . . .	\$3,312,830 40
Losses, Expenses, and Dividends paid, . . .	1,118,901 25
Balance in favor of Policy-Holders, . . .	\$1,233,919 15

Total Assets, January 1, 1866, . . . \$4,834,919 70

**THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Originated and introduced the *New Feature*, known as  
**THE NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,**

which is rapidly superseding the old system of life-long  
payments, and has revolutionized the system of Life In-  
surance in the United States. It has received the unquali-  
fied approval of the best business men in the land, large  
numbers of whom have taken out policies under it, purely  
as an investment.

A new schedule of rates has been adopted, under which  
the insurer may cease paying at any time without forfeit-  
ure of past payments; and at the

END OF TEN YEARS ALL PAYMENTS CEASE ENTIRELY,  
and the policy thenceforward becomes a source of income  
to him. To secure this result the annual rate of insurance  
must, of course, be somewhat higher. But almost any  
person in active business would greatly prefer paying a  
higher rate for a limited time, and be done with it, to in-  
curring a life-long obligation, however small.

By the table on which this class of policies is based, a  
person incurs no risk in taking out a policy. Insuring to-  
day for \$5,000, if he dies to-morrow the \$5,000 immedi-  
ately becomes a claim; and if he lives ten years, and  
makes ten annual payments, his policy is paid up—noth-  
ing more to pay, and still his dividends continue, making

**HIS LIFE POLICY**

A SOURCE OF INCOME TO HIM WHILE LIVING.

The only weighty argument offered against Life In-  
surance is, that a party might pay in for a number of years,  
and then, by inadvertence, inability, etc., be unable to  
continue paying, thereby losing all he had paid. The  
"New York Life" has obviated this objection by their

**TEN YEAR NON-FORFEITURE PLAN.**

A party, by this table, after the second year, cannot for-  
feit any part of what has been paid in.

This feature, among others, has given to this Com-  
pany a success unparalleled in the history of Life In-  
surance.

A credit or advance of twenty per cent. on account of  
dividends is given on this table if desired, at the current  
New York rate of interest.

There has been paid to the widows and orphans of  
members of this Company an aggregate sum exceeding  
**\$3,500,000.**

The dividends paid (return premiums) exceed  
**\$1,700,000.**

Parties applying for Policies, or desirous of connecting  
themselves with the Company as Agents, will please ad-  
dress the Home Office either personally or by letter.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President,  
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-Pres't,  
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

**RAVEN & BACON'S PIANO-FORTES.**

(ESTABLISHED 1829.)

A full assortment of these Instruments, which have  
been well known in the New York market for more than  
thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually add-  
ing improvements to our Pianos, and our facilities en-  
able us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to  
purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail.

Ware-room, 135 Grand St., near Broadway, New York.

Russell Sturgis, Jr.,

ARCHITECT,

98 Broadway, New York.

Vaux, Withers & Co.,

ARCHITECTS,

110 Broadway.

Olmsted, Vaux & Co.,

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS.

The undersigned have associated under the above title  
for the business of advising on matters of location, and  
furnishing Designs and Superintendence for Architectural  
and Engineering Works, including the Laying-out of  
Towns, Villages, Parks, Cemeteries, and Gardens.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,  
CALVERT VAUX,  
FRED'K C. WITHERS.

110 Broadway,  
New York, January 1, 1866.

**Economical Housekeepers Use**

PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.  
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR. | PYLE'S BLUEZING POWDER.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full  
weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package  
bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New York

**MARVIN'S**

PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE:

Superior to any others in the following particulars:

They are more fire-proof.

They are more burglar-proof.

They are perfectly dry.

They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.

Manufactured only by

MARVIN & CO., 365 Broadway.

721 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Send for a descriptive Circular.

**ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,**

\$100 TO \$500.

These popular instruments excel all others in QUICK-  
NESS OF ACTION, ROUNDNESS, PURITY, AND VOLUME OF  
TONE, accomplished by PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. The  
crowning perfection is the

VOX HUMANA TREMOLO.

a wonderful imitation of the sympathetic sweetness of  
the human voice.

They are strongly endorsed by Geo. W. Morgan, Wm.  
A. King, Chas. Fritel, and many others, the highest  
musical authority in the United States.

Good Agents wanted everywhere.

Send for illustrated catalogue or call at the New Ware-  
rooms.

GEO. G. SAXE & CO.,  
417 Broome Street, N. Y.

**STEINWAY & SONS'**

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT  
PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver  
Medals, at the Principal Fairs held in this country within  
the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were award-  
ed a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhi-  
bition in London, 1862, in competition with 200 Pianos from  
all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now  
universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact  
that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements, and  
peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the  
great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres  
(AS CLOSELY AS COULD BE DONE WITHOUT INFRINGEMENT  
OF PATENT RIGHTS) and that their instruments are used by  
the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who  
prefer them for their own public and private use, when-  
ever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their

PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

which, having been practically tested in all their grand  
and highest-priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one  
of the greatest improvements of modern times, will here-  
after be introduced in EVERY PIANO MANUFACTURED BY  
THEM WITHOUT INCREASE OF COST to the purchaser, in or-  
der that ALL their patrons may reap its benefits.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American  
instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and  
used in European concert-rooms.

WAREHOUSES, 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH ST.,  
between Union Square and Irving Place, New York.

